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DANIEL LOGAN

EDITOR

SATURDAY OCTOBER 8, 1910

SHOULD BE ANSWERED.

Judging by the leading editorial in the October number of The Friend, the Republicans will have to reckon with the prohibition vote in the delegateship contest. After evincing some skepticism with regard to the claimed value of Delegate Kuhio's services in Congress, the article concludes thus:

Was he not avowedly for Prohibition in the hearing before the Congressional Committee—fighting the Curtiss bill only on the issue of "Home Rule"?

Did he not accept a place on the People's Prohibition Campaign Committee?

Did he get a "tip" that the liquor people were going to win, that he went back on his promise to "stump" the Islands for Prohibition?

Was his trip to Reno "for his health" or to kill time?

Was the coming in of the yacht Hawaii (ahead of expectations) somewhat disappointing to a man who could not on election day inform the public explicitly which way he was intending to vote?

All this may involve a dead issue in the minds of some. But the liquor issue is never a dead one; neither is the question of a man's honor.

Kuhio will lose some votes unless he can explain himself satisfactorily on the above points.

TARIFF RESULTS.

A tabular statement in this issue comparing the old and the new tariff in rates and results, proves that the insurgents on tariff issues have little or no ground to stand on. In nearly all the important items of dutiable imports there has been a substantial revision downward. The exceptions are mainly articles of luxury such as every country selects for the heavier tax imports, both customs and internal.

From a revenue viewpoint the new tariff is shown to have been eminently successful. Increases of revenue are displayed practically all down the line, and the government needed more revenue, as everybody knows. Whatever sacrifice of protection has been made to effect this purpose together with that of reducing the burden of tariff taxation does not appear to have injured domestic industries, if the current reports and predictions of the great commercial agencies are to be believed. On the contrary American industry and commerce seem to have been greatly stimulated by the revised tariff, which is a natural result, seeing that the increased imports are very largely of raw materials for home manufactures.

Such articles as that of the Philadelphia Public Ledger on the queen mother and the father president and that of London Punch on the American emperor are just the kind of medicine the country needs. Rooseveltism is a serious malady, and the best antidote for it is ridicule.

RACIAL REPRESENTATION.

An article on hyphenated nationalities reprinted elsewhere makes food for thought which is needed in Hawaii. The principle of giving representation by race, as well as of making appointments to office on the same lines, has been run into the ground here. It is a principle that is responsible, in the main, for whatever degree of failure in popular government has been scored in Hawaii. American citizenship and fitness for the particular position ought to form the sole standard of official preferment. To a great extent fitness involves allotting a certain proportion of positions, legislative and executive, to citizens having a working knowledge of the two languages recognized as official. Beyond that qualification the principle of racial selection is altogether mischievous. In certain eventualities of the near future now under serious discussion, this principle will deliver the balance of electoral power here into the hands of the Japanese.

QUESTION OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Star doubts much if the organic act will be judicially construed to prevent a deputy sheriff from being elected to the legislature. Taking the obvious meaning of the words of the law, they seem to go no further than to declare a Federal or a Territorial government officer ineligible to election as a member of the legislature. "No person holding office in or under or by the authority of the government of the United States or of the Territory of Hawaii shall be eligible to election," etc., the section runs. If it said authority of law there might be no question, but it is authority of the government. A deputy sheriff does not hold his office by authority of either the Federal or the Territorial government. Neither of these appoints him or has the power to remove him. He is elected by the voters of a subdivision of a subdivision of the Territory—a county being a subdivision thereof and a district magistrate's jurisdiction a subdivision of a county. Elsewhere in the organic act, as in other laws governing Hawaii, subdivisions of the Territory are specifically mentioned. The omission of the word from the section in question is significant.

Apart from literal construction is the commonsense view of the question. When a deputy sheriff stands for election to the legislature he intimates the intention of giving up his present office at the end of the term. Being elective it is not a position he can again pick up of choice or favor in case of defeat for the legislative seat. The place has already been filled by popular election.

No doubt, the intent of the law is to keep Federal and Territorial public service officials from going into politics on their own behalf while holding their positions. Probably, going back to the literal inquiry, it refers exclusively to appointive officers, seeing that the direct authority under which elective officers hold their positions is not that of the government but of the people. The stricter construction here combated would logically inhibit the re-election of a member of the legislature, who certainly holds his office under and by authority of the government—Federal or Territorial or both—as truly as does an elective district officer.

Possibly the purpose of the law may be to prevent an officer from using his position to aid his election to another office. This would seem, however, rather far-fetched. To apply such a principle to a deputy sheriff ambitions of legislative honors would not be more just than to do so in the case of a present member of the house of repre-

sentatives seeking promotion to the senate. In each case the aspirant is appealing to a larger constituency than that which elected him to his present office. Therefore any undue influence of his position he might exercise in the smaller constituency would be liable to injure him in the larger constituency.

THE KAHUKU RIOT WAS WAR NOT MURDER, SAY APPLICANTS FOR PARDON FOR ICHIGORO

An echo of the China-Japan war has just been heard in Honolulu by the presentation of a petition to Governor Frear by Attorney Lorrin Andrews at the instance of many of the leading Japanese of this city. The petition asks that Ihara Ichigoro, who was sentenced to death in 1899 and afterwards reprieved and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, be released from jail. So far the Governor has not given his reply, but it is hoped that he will do so during next week.

It will no doubt be recalled that at the conclusion of the war between Japan and China there were some very hard feelings exhibited among the members of each nationality in Honolulu, and as a result there was a good deal of friction. On Kahuku plantation particularly was this ill-feeling manifested, and after several clashes, the Chinese, so it was alleged at the time, invited the Japanese to an open combat. The challenge was accepted, and a fierce fight took place on Sunday, March 26 1899. Several of the Chinese were killed and seriously wounded, and five Japanese were arrested on a charge of having caused the deaths of these men.

One of the men was discharged, three of them were convicted of man-

slaughter, and Ichigoro was sentenced to death. Efforts were made on his behalf from time to time, and he was reprieved several times. It has been claimed that the fight was a fair one, and there was no premeditated murder. The Chinese were just as likely to have killed the Japanese. The challenge, so it is said, came from the Chinese, and the evidence for the prosecution was by Chinese witnesses. An investigation held some time ago went to show that both sides fought in the battle, and were, therefore, equally to blame. There was no deliberate murder on the part of the Japanese. The three men who were sentenced for manslaughter have been pardoned, and two years ago Ichigoro had his sentence reduced to ten years imprisonment.

He still, therefore, has eight more years to serve, but the feeling among the Japanese and other members of the community is that he has been sufficiently punished for his part in the riot, so it is prayed that he will be pardoned immediately. The petition for a pardon forwarded to the Governor has been signed by all the leading Japanese, and the decision of the governor after his conference with Secretary Mott-Smith early next week, is awaited with interest.

MONGOLIA WITH BIG PARTY OF TOURISTS MAKES LONG STAY

Carrying ten cabin passengers for Honolulu and one hundred and twelve for San Francisco, and over 13,000 tons of cargo, the Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia arrived early this morning, berthing at the Alakea street wharf shortly after eight o'clock. The Mongolia has on board the Los Angeles Examiner tourist party, under the care of Mr. W. N. Milne. They are returning from a trip to the Orient and speak in the highest terms of the pleasures of the voyage.

Japan, China and the Philippines were visited and all along the route the utmost courtesies were extended to the tourists. On the return journey ten of the party left the Mongolia at Shanghai in order to have a longer stay in the Orient, five stopped at Yokohama, to visit many of the inland towns, but particularly Kyoto, Nagoya, and the Hakone district, and three will remain in Honolulu for some little time.

In addition to the cabin passengers the Mongolia had on board 114 Filipinos, 26 Japanese, 45 Chinese and two Indians for Honolulu and 116 Filipinos, 248 Chinese and 25 Indians for San Francisco.

The cargo includes 2,100 tons for Honolulu and over 11,000 tons for San Francisco.

The trip across was a very pleasant one, but quiet. The passenger list for

Honolulu is as follows: Miss Emma K. Lewis, Mrs. C. F. Raab, Mrs. Bert Honig and child, Mrs. Grace McLeod, Elmer E. Wilson, C. F. Raab, Miss Annie H. Lewis and Miss Lois Wilson.

With 2,200 tons of cargo to discharge and 2,400 bunches of bananas, 600 cases of pineapples and a quantity of miscellaneous cargo to load for San Francisco it is impossible for the vessel to leave Honolulu on schedule time. She is expected to leave at ten tomorrow morning, which will give the Examiner party time to make a more comprehensive tour of the island. Early this morning members of the party set out to view the city and its surroundings, trips being made to the most important tourist resorts.

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REGAL SHOE STORE

The Hawaiian Electric Company hereby gives notice that on account of certain alterations in the steam line at the power plant, necessitated by the installation of a new Westinghouse turbine generator, there will be a complete shut-down on all electric lines, not to exceed ten hours, on Sunday, October 9th, commencing at 6 a. m.